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ATTEMPTS OF USSR COAL INDUSTRY TO SPEED UP PRODUCTION, STAMP OUT DEFECTS

VOROSHILOVGRADUGOL' COMBINE NEGLECTS CYCLE WORK SCHEDULE -- Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy,
10 Apr 52

In mines of the Voroshilovgradugol' Combine only 25 faces out of 160 completed one cycle each 24 hours in January, 27 in February, and about the same number in March. Ivonin, chief of the combine, and Krasozov, chief engineer, have not provided for adherence to the cycle work schedule by faces converted to it, and are even reducing the number of faces which are to work by this method each month. In January, 160 faces had been converted to the new schedule, in February the number had been reduced to 150, and in March there was a further reduction to 137.

Lags in the Krasnodonugol', Kadiyevugol', and Pervomayskugol' trusts and in many mines and sections which did not fulfill the 1952 first-quarter plan for coal output can be explained by inadequate adherence to the cycle work schedule. Lags in development work seem to be the chief obstacle to the introduction of this work method. In January, the plan for cutting main passages was fulfilled only 82.5 percent, and in February only 86.4 percent, by the combine as a whole. In March, the line of the operational front was more than 1,000 linear meters below the plan. The mines have at their disposal a large number of rock-loading machines, but do not utilize them to capacity.

LISICHANSKUGOL' TRUST STRIVES FOR CAPACITY PERFORMANCE - Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy,
10 May 52

Miners of the Lisichanskugol' Trust are increasing their rate of coal extraction each year, and have considerably exceeded the plan during all the post-war years.

- 1 -

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During 1952, the miners are faced with the task of further increasing the coal output, raising labor productivity, and, at the same time, reducing production costs. The successful solution of these problems depends in a large measure on complete exploitation of the mines' inner resources, in particular, on the achievement of the planned capacity of the mines.

At the beginning of 1952, the mines of the trust achieved an average of 80 percent of their capacity. Only the Mine imeni Voroshilov, the Kremnaya-Zapadnaya and Chernomorka mines, and the Novo-Druzheskiy Mine Administration achieved their planned level of performance. The miners of the trust have determined that every mine in the trust shall achieve full-capacity performance by the end of the year.

In addition to 30 faces of the trust already operating on the cycle work schedule, 15 others have also been converted to this work method. By this the conversion of all mines of the trust to the cycle work schedule will be completed. To effect complete mechanization of the cutting, breaking up, and transport of coal, the number of mining combines will be doubled. The level of mechanization at slightly dipping and dipping faces will be raised to 62.7 percent. Combines for use at thin seams will be introduced at five faces.

The operational front must be extended if the mines are to achieve their planned capacity. The year plan for the development of mining operations provides for the cutting of new faces with a total length of 6,350 linear meters, but, since this is not sufficient to assure the reaching of the capacity goal, 18 additional faces will be put into operation with a total length of 2,000 linear meters.

Underground transport will also play an important part in the attainment by the mines of their planned capacity. Therefore the plan of the miners provides for a number of organizational and technical measures for the radical improvement of underground transport: 50 new electric locomotives, replacement of small-sized electric locomotives with heavy ones, ten new heavy winches.

In the first quarter of 1952 the Lisichanskugol' Trust fulfilled the plan for coal output 101.2 percent and delivered several trainloads of coal above the plan. The output was 8 percent higher than in the first quarter of 1951. The quota for cutting main passages was fulfilled 110.5 percent, and the quota for development work which opened up and prepared the new line of the face was fulfilled 160 percent. The plan for labor productivity was exceeded and, at the same time, production costs of a ton of coal were reduced, making it possible to save 500,000 rubles.

Other mines under the jurisdiction of the Lisichanskugol' Trust in addition to those already mentioned are Kremennaya-Vostochnaya Mine, Mine No 1-2 imeni Mel'nikov, and the Mine imeni OGPU.

MOSCOW COAL BASIN FULFILLS OBLIGATIONS DESPITE LAGS - Moskovskaya Pravda, 12 Apr 52

In 1951, miners of the Moscow coal basin fulfilled the obligations which they had assumed and delivered to the country about 200,000 tons of above-plan fuel. However the technical and economic indexes of the Moskvougol' Combine would be considerably higher if the work of the miners had been organized equally well in all mines of the basin.

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

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A number of mines and sections did not fulfill the 1951 quota. The figures for the Molotovugol' Trust were particularly unsatisfactory where the average daily output has decreased and poor work continues to prevail. Half of the mines of the trust are not fulfilling the plan. The trust has stopped high-speed cutting of passages with the aid of S-153 machines. In 1951, 12-15 coal-loading machines were regularly used in basic development work, but, at present, although 31 machines are available to the trust, only six are in use. The monthly productivity of these machines is considerably below the norm.

Drainage of mine fields is of decisive importance for the development of the mining front and the increase of the labor productivity of the miners, but, in most of the mines of the Molotovugol' Trust, no attention is paid to this important matter.

Mine No 4, the largest in the Molotovugol' Trust, mined 19,000 tons of above-plan coal in 1951. This fact induced the chief of the mine and the chief engineer to consider the work of the section in good condition and not in need of daily checking. Consequently, they visited the faces less frequently, and did not take an interest in faces on the cycle work schedule. Bad results were soon felt. The supplying of the faces with mine timbers deteriorated, and there was a stoppage in the delivery of empty cars. The production rhythm was disturbed at faces on the cycle work schedule. From January on, two sections went from a two-shift to a three-shift system of coal extraction. In February, they were 3,500 tons of coal behind their quota and production costs of coal had increased 2 rubles 46 kopeks per ton. Exploitation of mining machinery, particularly cutting machines, has sharply deteriorated, and many processes formerly carried out by machine are now performed by manual labor. This has caused a considerable increase in the number of workers.

GRUZUGOL' COMBINE MAKES 1952 PLEDGES - Moscow, Pravda, 15 May 52

Miners of the Gruzugol' Combine are delivering several times as much coal as in the prewar 1940. The 1951 output was 16.2 percent higher than in 1950, labor productivity was 10.3 percent higher, and the above-plan output amounted to tens of thousands of tons.

In 1951, mine constructors of the Georgian SSR put one mine into operation and built a central coal-cleaning plant, more than 30,000 square meters of housing, and a number of cultural and public buildings.

The Gruzugol' Combine makes the following pledges for 1952:

1. Completion of the year plan for coal output ahead of schedule and extraction of 60,000 tons of above-plan coal.
2. An increase in labor productivity of 3 percent above the plan and 8.6 percent above the level achieved in 1951.
3. Completion of the plan for basic development workings by 5 December.
4. Conversion of 23 faces in mines of the combine to the cycle work schedule, to complete one cycle each 24 hours, by the end of 1952.
5. Introduction of hydraulic backfilling in all mines of the Tkibuli bituminous coal deposits and an increase, during 1952, in the amount of coal mined with hydraulic backfilling to 170 percent above 1951.

- 3 -

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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6. An increase in the level of mechanized loading at the face to 35 percent. This is to be achieved by the introduction of additional mining combines and cutting machines and by increasing the productivity of those already in operation.

7. Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December.

8. Completion by 5 December, of the 1952 plan for housing and cultural and public building construction carried out by enterprises of the combine and putting 5,900 square meters of housing and six cultural and public buildings into use.

9. Reduction in the production costs of coal below the plan and delivery, in 1952, of 500,000 rubles in above-plan accumulations.

The Gruzshakhtostroy Administration makes the following pledges for 1952:

1. Completion of the 1952 plan for construction and installation work by 21 December.

2. Completion of the construction of a coal-cleaning plant by 15 June.

3. Completion of the construction of and the putting into operation of one mine by 7 November.

4. Completion of the 1952 plan for putting housing into use by 7 November, including the completion of 75 percent of the year plan for housing by Miner's Day.

5. Completion by 5 December of all cultural and public buildings supposed to be put into operation during 1952.

6. An increase in labor productivity of 11.6 percent above 1951.

7. Reduction in production costs of 3 percent below the plan.

CENTRAL ASIA MINES FAIL TO FULFILL CYCLE NORM -- Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 31 Jan 52

At Kyzyl-Kiya Mine No 4-4-bis, face No 10 has operated on the cycle work schedule since June 1951. But, instead of 21 cycles a month, only 11-14 are being completed there. The situation is just as bad at face No 14 of Mine No 1-1 bis.

The chiefs of Mine No 40 and Kapital'naya Mine of the Kokyangakugol' Trust have promised to convert four faces to the cycle work schedule, but they are not giving adequate attention to the matter. There is a continual shortage of mine timbers and machines are neglected in these mines. The rise in productivity for the trust as a whole above the fourth quarter of 1950 was very slight, and by the end of 1951 the number of workers not fulfilling their norms was on the increase. Coal mining was not mechanized more than 6-7 percent.

There has been much talk about the cycle work schedule at the Tash-Kumyr mine field, but very little action. A start has been made at introducing the new schedule at face No 12 of the Severnaya Mine.

- 4 -

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The situation is completely different where attention has been paid to outstanding methods of mining. For example, Sulyuktaugol' Mine No 2/8 has a chief who ensured the carrying out of the cycle work schedule at face No 35 by providing qualified personnel, suitable machinery, and spare parts. Winches at the face have remote control. Experienced workers make up the brigades, the mine railroads are in order, propping is adequate everywhere, and ventilation and drainage are in good shape.

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- 5 -

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